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MARKET REVIEW

Additional offshore quota sugar made available during the last month is expected to provide sufficient supplies to North Atlantic refiners for prospective deliveries during the balance of the year and normal year-end stocks of quota sugar. Thus, only limited quantities are likely to be imported to be refined and held for charge to the 1959 quota under the notice issued by the Department on October 22.

Part of the additional quota sugar became available on November 6 when the Department announced that Peru's accession to the current International Sugar Agreement would permit that country to market its full quota in the United States during 1958. This increases permitted imports from Peru by 31,279 short tons, raw value. A week later the Cuban quota was increased by 50,000 tons and the marketing quota for the Domestic Beet Area was decreased by the same amount. At the same time marketing allotment restrictions for individual processors of mainland cane and beet sugar were removed for the balance of 1958 since it appeared unlikely that the area quotas would be exceeded.

The total of quota stocks held by refiners at the end of this year are expected to be considerably above those of year-end 1957 with a decrease in the amount of over quota sugar stocks. The increase for Gulf refiners will be greater than the increase for all refiners since the Mainland Cane Area, to fill its quota, must market 185,000 tons more sugar during the fourth quarter of 1958 than during the fourth quarter of last year.

Deliveries for United States consumption through November 15, 1958 totaled 7,859,000 short tons, raw value, or 227,000 tons more than had been delivered during the same period last year. For the year to date total deliveries are 3 percent above those of 1957 and if this rate of increase is continued during the balance of the year deliveries will total about 9,000,000 tons. Beet sugar deliveries have been up 9.2 percent from those of 1957. However, to fill the present adjusted quota deliveries by beet sugar processors during the balance of 1958 must be 19 percent above those during the same period last year.

The average price of wholesale refined sugar at New York through November 17, 1958 has been 9.27 or 0.12 cent per pound higher than the average during the same period last year.

The domestic spot price of raw sugar, duty paid at New York reached a high for the year of 6.50 cents per pound on October 22 and remained at that level until November 5. On November 17 the spot price was 6.30 cents and the average for the year was 6.26 cents per pound or about the same as the comparable 1957 average.

The price of raw sugar, f.a.s. Cuban ports, destined to the world free market, has fluctuated narrowly around 3.40 cents per pound since mid-October; it averaged 3.49 cents from January through October.

In the September issue of Sugar Reports (p.4), Cuban "reserves and prospective year-end carryover" were estimated at 419,000 Spanish long tons. That year-end carryover estimate now appears a minimum, even though the U.S. quota for Cuba was raised by 91,000 Spanish long tons in the meantime. Cuban sugar deliveries for local consumption are likely to be 40-50 thousand tons less than the 300,000 ton quota set aside for this purpose. World market exports may fall somewhat short of Cuba's ISA quota. A trade source estimated world market exports through November 8 at about 2.2 million tons. If this is approximated, about 500,000 tons would have to be exported during the last 53 days of 1958 to fill Cuba's ISA quota of 2,708,000 Spanish long tons. Prospective Cuban exports to the U. S. in November-December 1958 are 175,000 Spanish long tons and exports to the world market between November 9 and December 31 are likely to be substantially less than the 500,000 tons believed necessary to fill its ISA quota. During November-December 1956, when sugar demand was abnormally strong, Cuba exported 586,000 tons - - 197,000 tons to the U. S. and 389,000 tons to the world market. However, there is little doubt that the Cuban carryover at the end of this year will be the smallest since 1951.

International Sugar Council quota deficit reallocations refused earlier by China (Taiwan), the Dominican Republic and Cuba were recently assigned to Belgium and Mexico, the only countries that had not previously declared some deficits or rejected deficit reallocations. With Peru's recent accession to the Agreement, her basic export tonnage of 457,000 metric tons became her "quota in effect." Peruvian world free market exports January through August amounted to 229,000 tons. Quotas in effect as of November 7, 1958, inclusive of "special reserve" tonnages, which may be exported by China, Indonesia and the Philippines, rounded to the nearest thousand tons, were as follows:

	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>
Cuba	2,790
China	785
Dominican Republic	658
Peru	457
Czechoslovakia	286
Poland	220
Mexico	173
Belgium	127
Indonesia	100
Hungary	50
Philippines	45
<hr/>	
Total (including 165,000 tons of "special reserves")	5,691

The total of 5,691,000 tons approximately equals the free market requirements estimate for the year. However, about 900,000 tons of these requirements are being filled by exports from Brazil, the Soviet Zone of Germany, Denmark, India, Turkey, and some other minor exporting countries, which have not participated in the Agreement.

The Foreign Agricultural Service has just released its world centrifugal sugar production estimate for the year beginning approximately in mid-1958. It amounts to 52,213,000 short tons, raw value, a 5.0 percent increase over the revised 1957/58 production figure of 49,730,000 tons. Since FAS went to press, the Philippine Sugar Association raised its production estimate for 1958/59 by 91,000 tons to 1,380,000 tons and the crop in Argentina was almost complete with production, of 1,160,000 tons (970,000 metric tons, tel quel), exceeding the previous estimate by 160,000 tons. The world total thus amounts to almost 52.5 million tons. The important production increases reflected in this higher total are: About 400,000 tons each, in the United States insular areas, in Argentina, and in Europe (exclusive of U.S.S.R.); about 300,000 tons each in Brazil and U.S.S.R.; and about 100,000 each in Peru and Mexico. In the absence of the determination of the crop by the Cuban government, Cuban production is estimated at 6.6 million short tons (5.8 million Spanish long tons), a 228,000 ton increase over the 1958 figure. Liquid sugar and sugar for livestock feed are excluded from the comparative 1958 data for Cuba.

Some of the more important changes now evident in supplies and requirements for 1959 as compared with 1958 are: Argentina, an importer of at least 80,000 tons in 1958, may export twice that tonnage in 1959. The Soviet Union has harvested a record beet crop and may become a net exporter for the first time since 1954. Spain and Italy report greatly increased production which will reduce their 1959 import requirements below 1958 levels.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

By
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Sugar Division, CSS

A new International Sugar Agreement was approved by the United Nations Sugar Conference in Geneva on October 24, 1958 and will be open for signature from December 1 to 24, 1958; it will require ratification, acceptance or accession by participating governments. The duration of the Agreement is for five years from January 1, 1959, but it contains provisions for examination and amendment during its third year.

All important sugar exporting and importing countries were represented at the negotiating conference. Mr. Lawrence Myers, Director of the Sugar Division, CSS., was the United States delegate. Mr. Eric Roll, Executive Director of the International Sugar Council, was elected independent Chairman of the Conference, Dr. Arturo Manas (Cuba) and Mr. A. M. Thomas (India) were elected first and second Vice Chairmen, respectively.

The new Agreement is substantially similar to the International Sugar Agreement of 1953, as amended by the 1956 Protocol. The most important difference lies in the indicated participation in the new Agreement of all important, regular sugar exporting countries to the world free market. It will be recalled that during most of the life of the 1953 Agreement Indonesia, Peru, Brazil and India did not participate. However, Indonesia acceded in February 1958, Peru acceded in November 1958 and indications are that Brazil and perhaps India will join the world's other important, regular sugar exporting countries as participants in the new Agreement. It is also expected that the number of participating, importing countries will increase. Total present membership in the existing Agreement is 29.

Export Quotas. No changes were made in the basic export tonnages held by countries which were participants in the existing Agreement at the time of the negotiating conference. However, in lieu of the complicated provisions in the old Agreement regarding the right of France to ship to the world free market, France was granted the right to export a net annual amount of 380,000 metric tons, raw value, of sugar in addition to its export quota in effect.

Belgium may export 25,000 tons annually to Morocco ex-quota. Under the 1953 Agreement, Belgian exports to Morocco came under the ex-quota provisions of Article 15 involving trade among Benelux, France and Germany (Fed. Rep.). Accordingly, the 25,000 tons of permitted Belgian ex-quota exports to Morocco were deducted from the Article 15 limitation and that limitation was reduced to 150,000 tons. Italy was included among the countries listed in Article 15, since she is one of the "Common Market" countries. However, to date Italy has given no indication of any intention to participate.

Portugal was given a 20,000 ton basic export tonnage; since 1957 she has had the right to export that tonnage to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyssaland.

The Soviet Union may export up to 50,000 tons to offset imports from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary in addition to her export quota.

Newly determined basic export tonnages for countries which were not participants in the Agreement at the time of the conference are as follows:

	1,000 metric tons, raw value
Brazil	550
Denmark	75
India	100
Italy	20
Peru	490
Turkey	10

The exporting countries and territories of the British Commonwealth (other than India) will limit their exports to 2,500,000 English long tons, tel quel in 1959, the same as in 1958; but the limit will be raised to 2,575,000 tons for 1960 and 1961.

Stocks. British Commonwealth countries and territories as a group will hold 50,000 English long tons of sugar in stock subject to the call of the Council. Other non-Communist exporting member countries will raise the level of minimum carryover stocks from 10 to 12 1/2 percent of basic export tonnages. Communist countries signed or acceded to the present Agreement with a reservation exempting themselves from the minimum and maximum stock provisions of the 1953 Agreement. Accordingly, the increase in the minimum carryover stock level in the new Agreement compared with the present one relates to about 181,000 metric tons on the part of the present membership. Additional minimum stocks will become available to the world free market through new membership.

Quota Shortfalls. To protect supplies to importers and to enable Caribbean countries to harvest more cane for sugar after the declaration of shortfalls all exporting countries agree to notify the International Sugar Council by May 15th of each year whether they expect to use their calendar year quotas and to declare deficits, if any. However, a second notification with September 30th as deadline is also provided. Failure to notify shortfalls results in a deduction of the shortfall from the country's export quota in the following year. An insufficient shortfall declaration results in a deduction from the country's export quota in the following year of fifty percent of the excess of the actual shortfall over the declared shortfall.

"Initial Quotas". Additional flexibility has been introduced into the setting of annual quotas. As in the past, the Council must set the initial export quota for each participating country with a basic export tonnage at least 30 days before the quota year begins. But this first determination will result in provisional initial export quotas. Final initial quotas will be determined later on, but prior to April 1. In the administration of the 1953 Agreement, some reluctance was experienced to adjust the initial quotas early in the year. Under the new procedure, which prescribes a re-examination of market conditions during the first quarter of the year, there may be more willingness to adjust the "provisional initial quotas" in the light of developments during the winter months. The Council is specifically directed when setting "final initial quotas" to determine and reallocate shortfalls after consultation with the Governments of countries where shortfalls may arise. Such action does not deprive the countries concerned of their right to fill their quotas in effect before the Council made its shortfall

determination. The "special hardship reserve" from which the Council may allot additional export quotas was increased from 20,000 to 40,000 tons; as in the past this requires a Special Vote of the Council.

Price Provisions. The price provisions of the 1956 Protocol with its price range from 3.15 to 4.00 cents per pound of sugar were re-inserted in the new Agreement with the following addition: When the prevailing price exceeds 3.75 cents the Council must meet within 7 days to consider the market situation and to take appropriate quota action. In the absence of agreement by the Council on the action to be taken, the quotas in effect must be increased by 2 1/2 percent. If after the Council's action the prevailing price continues above 3.75 cents, the Council must reconsider the market situation within 7 days.

Multilateral Options. Under a new Article 22, the Council will consider and make recommendations to interested countries regarding multilateral options for the sale and purchase of negotiated quantities of sugar at the top or bottom of the price range. The possibility of negotiating arrangements of this kind may be an inducement for additional importing countries to participate in the new Agreement, since such arrangements could make the occurrence of steep price rises, such as occurred in 1957, less likely.

Importers Obligations. The new Agreement explicitly states the obligation of countries classified as importers not to export more in any year than they import. It also repeats and clarifies the existing obligation of all countries importing sugar to limit imports from non-participants to the level of such imports in 1951, 1952 or 1953.

Promoting Sugar Expansion. Article 26, "Studies by the Council", was strengthened by providing for a Committee to assist the Council in considering and recommending appropriate expansion in the consumption of sugar, particularly in countries where consumption per capita is low and by compiling and disseminating the results of research into new uses of sugar.

Procedural Provisions. The new Agreement specifically authorizes the Council, by Special Vote, to arrange for the basic export tonnage of an acceding country not mentioned in the pertinent provisions of the Agreement. This could become of interest to Argentina or Venezuela.

Reservations of the kind made in connection with the 1953 Agreement may be repeated; other will require the consent of the Council.

Geographical application of the Agreement must be specified upon the Council's request.

The minimum number of votes was reduced from 15 to 10. This reduces the cost of participation for small countries. With an annual budget of \$134,400, the contribution of a country with 10 votes would be \$672. The number of votes assigned to the United States is the same as now, viz. 245. The membership of the Executive Committee is increased from 10 to 14, one half exporting countries and one half importing countries. The post of "Secretary to the Council" as an Agreement provision is abolished. The Executive Director, to be appointed by the Council, is designated as chief administrative officer. He will appoint the staff in accordance with rules established by the Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced

Administrative action

October 24,
1958

Revised processor allotments of 1958 Mainland Cane Sugar Area quota totaling 720,805 tons, raw value, reflecting quotas established for the area with a 9,200,000 ton U.S. requirements and deficit prorations for Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands totaling 776,659 tons. (See October 29, 1958 Federal Register).

November 3,
1958

Determined fair and reasonable prices for 1958-crop Florida sugarcane. This determination continues pricing provisions applicable to the 1957 crop, except (1) provision is made for a choice of indicated alternative methods for determining sucrose percent in normal juice of sugarcane delivered by producers, and (2) discontinue deductions for handling and storage expenses on carry-over sugar from average price of raw sugar used in computing payments to producers. Also, molasses payments provisions are modified to reflect the most recent 5-year average recoveries of molasses by processors. (See November 6, 1958 Federal Register).

- November 6, 1958 Price determination for 1958-crop Imperial Valley Sugar Beets amended to meet emergency situation in that area. (See November 11, 1958 Federal Register).
- November 6, 1958 Peru acceded to the present International Sugar Agreement, gaining full use of its 86,867 ton quota for 1958.
- November 13, 1958 Removed restrictions which limited 1958 marketing of sugar by individual beet sugar processors. (See November 18, 1958 Federal Register).
- November 13, 1958 Increased by 50,000 tons the 1958 quota for Cuba and an offsetting decrease in the proration of quota deficits previously made to the Domestic Beet Sugar Area. (See November 18, 1958 Federal Register).
- November 13, 1958 Removed restrictions which limited 1958 marketings by individual processors of sugar produced from sugarcane grown in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. (See November 18, 1958 Federal Register).
- November 14, 1958 Revised processor allotments increasing permitted entries of Puerto Rican sugar into continental U. S. for direct-consumption. The revised allotments reflect increased U. S. total requirements announced October 4 and 14, and also reflect proration to one processor of deficits in the allotments of other processors (See November 19, 1958 Federal Register).
- November 14, 1958 Public hearing announced on fair and reasonable prices for the 1959 crop of Hawaiian sugarcane. The hearing will begin at 9 a.m. December 12, 1958 in the Auditorium, Hilo Electric Light Company, Ltd, Kilauea Avenue, Hilo, Hawaii. (See November 19, 1958 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. October sugar deliveries for U. S. consumption, 772,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 64,000 tons, or 9 percent from October 1957. Deliveries January 1 through October 31, 1958 were 7,562,000 tons, up 235,000 tons from same period last year. Final data for September 1958 deliveries, 869,000 short tons, raw value; the previously published preliminary figure for that month was 861,000 tons.
2. Primary distributors' stocks November 1, 1958 were 1,029,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 338,000 tons from September 30, 1958, but down 184,000 from a year ago. During October stocks of beet processors increased 407,000 tons and of mainland sugarcane processors 18,000 tons; refiners stocks decreased 73,000 and importers of direct-consumption sugar 14,000 tons. As compared with a year ago stocks of three types of primary distributors were smaller by the following amounts: refiners 154,000 tons, beet processors 21,000 tons, and importers of direct-consumption sugar 11,000 tons; stocks of mainland sugarcane processors were larger by about 2,000 tons.
3. Quota charges, January-October 1958 were 7,774,000 tons, 0.5 percent larger than during the same 1957 period. Charges to quotas up: Cuba 328,000 tons, Domestic Beet Area 154,000 tons, Philippines 104,000 tons, and "full duty" foreign countries 28,000 tons. Charges to quotas down: Hawaii 418,000 tons, Mainland Cane Area 104,000 tons, Puerto Rico 48,000 tons, and the Virgin Islands 8,700 tons.
4. September 1958 sugar deliveries, as compared with a year earlier, were larger to each region. To the North Central, Middle Atlantic, and Southern regions deliveries increased by 12 to 15 percent, to the Western by 7 percent and to New England by 4 percent. Deliveries in September were larger than August this year by 12 percent to New England and by 9 percent to the Middle Atlantic; to the North Central region September deliveries were about the same as in August, but to the South and West they were 7 and 23 percent smaller, respectively. For the first nine months of 1958 compared with 1957, sugar deliveries ranged between 5.9 percent larger to the Southern region and 1.5 percent smaller to the Western; to the Middle Atlantic region deliveries were 0.3 percent larger, and to New England and North Central regions 2 to 3 percent larger.

Table 1.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-September 1958 and 1957

	1958 (Short tons, raw value)	1957
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	1,051	2,419
Refiners' refined	4,693,897	4,625,053
Beet processors' refined	1,610,061	1,497,878
Importers' direct consumption	534,811	486,840
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	25,871 ^{1/}	33,090
Total	6,865,691	6,645,280
Deliveries for:		
Export	49,290 ^{2/}	22,619
Livestock feed	26,276 ^{2/}	3,868
Continental consumption ^{3/}	6,790,125	6,618,793
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	82,411	79,011
<u>Hawaii</u>	33,050	32,404

1/ Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.

2/ See Tables 3 to 6.

3/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 2.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, September 30, 1958 and 1957

	1958 (Short tons, raw value)	1957
Refiners' raw	224,299	265,775
Refiners' refined	244,695	274,858
Beet processors' refined	173,669	221,980
Importers' direct consumption	48,096	56,711
Mainland sugarcane processors	473*	3,194
Total	691,232	822,518

* Stocks of sugar of mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 3.-Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries, January-September, 1958*

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1958	281,275
Receipts	4,663,606
Meltings	4,718,464
Deliveries for direct consumption	1,051
Deliveries for export	0
Deliveries for livestock feed	0
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(1,067)
Stocks, September 30, 1958	224,299

* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 8.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74.

Table 4.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-September, 1958

	Cane sugar (Short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1958	265,030	1,234,327
Production from raws melted	4,676,373	0
Production direct from cane or beets	0	549,970
Imported refined receipts	6,754	0
Deliveries for continental consumption	4,650,551	1,607,798
Deliveries for export	41,170	1,780
Deliveries for livestock feed	2,176	483
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(9,565)	(567)
Stocks, September 30, 1958	244,695	173,669

Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-73 and SU-74 from cane sugar refiners and on Form SU-70 from beet sugar processors.

Table 5.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-September, 1958 1/

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1958	17,932
Receipts	565,035
Deliveries for continental consumption	504,877
Deliveries for export	6,340
Deliveries for livestock feed	23,608
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(46)
Stocks, September 30, 1958	48,096

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 8.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 6.-Mainland sugarcane processors: Stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, January-September 30, 1958

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1958	81,249
Production	83,902
Deliveries:	
For further processing	139,024
For direct consumption	25,862
For export	0
For livestock feed	9
Total	164,895
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	217
Stocks, September 30, 1958	473

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Forms 71 and 72 by mainland sugarcane processors.

Table 7.-Mainland Sugar: Production and allotment charges, January-September, 1958

	Cane sugar (Short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (raw value)
<u>Production</u>	84,992	549,403
<u>Allotment charges</u>		
Louisiana sugarcane processors:		
For further processing	59,162	
For direct-consumption	21,254	
Louisiana processor-refiners	41,290	
Florida sugarcane processors	120,047	
Beet processors		1,607,762
Total	241,753	1,607,762

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor refiners on Forms SU-71, 72 and 73 and by beet processors on Form SU-70.

Table 8.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply. 1/ January-September 1958

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar) (Short tons, raw value)	Importers (DC sugar) (raw value)
Cuba refined	161 ^{2/}	
Cuba	2,586,128	385,194
Hawaii	349,406	0
Hawaii refined	6,593 ^{2/}	0
Mainland cane area	141,044	0
Philippines, Republic of the	864,536	18,500
Puerto Rico	601,125	109,527
Virgin Islands	6,093	0
Other countries	113,634	51,814
Acquired from reprocessing and	1,640	0
Total	4,670,360	565,035
Total for further processing	4,663,606	

1/Includes quota exempt sugar as follows: Importers - for feed, 20,740 tons; for re-export, 9,221 tons; Refiners - for feed, 2,314 tons; for re-export, 31,688; Total, 63,963 tons.

2/ Refined sugar imported by refiners.

Table 9.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, October and January-October, 1958 and 1957.

	1958 ^{1/}		1957	
	Oct.	Jan.-Oct.	Oct.	Jan.-Oct.
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	539,212	5,234,160	517,271	5,144,743
Beet processors	195,803	1,805,864	153,052	1,650,930
Importers	34,094	568,905	36,656	523,496
Mainland sugarcane processors	<u>3,000^{2/}</u>	<u>28,871</u>	<u>4,172</u>	<u>37,262</u>
Total	772,109	7,637,800	711,151	7,356,431
Deliveries for:				
Export		49,290	2,054	24,673
Livestock feed		26,276	515	4,383
For continental consumption ^{3/}	772,109	7,562,234	708,582	7,327,375

^{1/} Preliminary

^{2/} Estimated

^{3/} Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 10-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 1, 1958 and October 31, 1957

	1958 ^{1/}	1957
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	145,624	270,471
Refiners' refined	250,757	280,475
Beet processors	581,037	602,269
Importers' direct-consumption	33,625	44,461
Mainland sugarcane processors	<u>18,000 ^{2/}</u>	<u>15,727</u>
Total	1,029,043	1,213,403

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Not available, estimated.

Table 11.-Status of 1958 Sugar Quotas as of October 31, 1958^{1/}

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- ^{2/} set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas ^{3/}	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	2,342,488		1,803,329 ^{4/}		539,159	
Mainland cane	720,805		291,753 ^{4/}		429,052	
Hawaii ^{5/}	700,000		491,177	8,190	208,823	23,213
Puerto Rico ^{5/}	815,000		772,412	112,827	42,588	23,286
Virgin Islands ^{5/}	6,100		6,093		7	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	980,000	22,771	0	0
Cuba	3,387,582	3,262	3,236,410	375,092	154,434	136
Other foreign countries	<u>248,025</u>	<u>2,008</u>	<u>192,934</u>	<u>59,113</u>	<u>57,099</u>	<u>3,450</u>
Total	9,200,000	5,270	7,774,108	577,993	1,431,162 ^{6/}	50,085
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	55,588	0	34,354	7,975	21,234	1,852
Dominican Republic	86,831	854	66,782	8,227	20,903	534
Mexico	66,266	75	53,133	15,929	13,208	1
Nicaragua	15,628	1,069	15,718	11,275	979	288
Haiti	8,005	0	7,240	0	765	765
Netherlands	4,359	0	4,359	4,359	0	0
China	4,253	0	4,253	4,253	0	0
Panama	4,253	0	4,253	4,253	0	0
Costa Rica	1,123	0	1,116	1,116	7	7
Canada	766	0	766	766	0	0
United Kingdom	626	10	636	636	0	0
Belgium	221	0	221	221	0	0
British Guiana	102	0	99	99	3	3
Hong Kong	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	248,025	2,008	192,934 ^{7/}	59,113	57,099	3,450

LIQUID SUGAR ^{8/}

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,947,172	23,386
Dominican Republic	830,894	795,157	35,737
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

^{1/} Quota exempt sugar entered under Section 212(4); Cuban for feed, 24,880; for re-export, 45,737; Mexican for feed, 3,054; for re-export, 235; total, 73,906.

^{2/} These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane partly estimated; (b) all other sugar entered or authorized for entry as of October 31, 1958.

^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 15,030; Philippines, 2,463; Dominican Republic, 9; total, 17,502. ^{4/} Estimated. ^{5/} Despite declaration of deficit the full basic quotas are available as follows: Hawaii, 1,090,496; Puerto Rico, 1,140,253; Virgin Islands, 15,549. ^{6/} Applications being held pending availability of quota; Cuba, 2,987; Netherlands, 3,262; and Hong Kong, 25.

^{7/} Under Section 212(1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country except Peru and Costa Rica. ^{8/} 14,780 gallons were entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 12. -Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, January-October, 1958 and 1957

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

	1958	1957	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	1,803,329 ^{1/}	1,649,644 ^{2/}	153,685	9.3		
Mainland cane	291,753	395,280			103,527	26.2
Hawaii	491,177	909,525			418,348	46.0
Puerto Rico	772,412	819,987			47,575	5.8
Virgin Islands	6,093	14,753			8,660	58.7
Philippines	980,000	876,461	103,539	11.8		
Cuba	3,236,410	2,908,049	328,361	11.3		
Other foreign countries	192,934	165,184	27,750	16.8		
Total	7,774,108	7,738,883	35,225	0.5		
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	34,354	56,513			22,159	39.2
Dominican Republic	66,782	49,218	17,564	35.7		
Mexico	53,133	31,847	21,286	66.8		
Nicaragua	15,718	9,018	6,700	74.3		
Haiti	7,240	6,567	673	10.2		
Netherlands	4,359	3,592	767	21.4		
China	4,253	3,505	748	21.3		
Panama	4,253	3,504	749	21.4		
Costa Rica	1,116	0	1,116			
Canada	766	631	135	21.4		
United Kingdom	636	516	120	23.3		
Belgium	221	182	39	21.4		
British Guiana	99	84	15	17.9		
Hong Kong	4	7			3	
Total	192,934	165,184	27,750	16.8		

LIQUID SUGAR

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,947,172	7,967,402			20,230	0.3
Dominican Republic	795,157	384,285	410,872	106.9		
British West Indies	0	0				

^{1/} Partly estimated^{2/} Revised

Table 13.-Status of 1958 Sugar Quotas as of November 12, 1958^{1/}

Area	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- ^{2/} set to drawback of duty		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas ^{3/}	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	2,342,488		1,881,329 ^{4/}		461,159	
Mainland cane	720,805		341,753 ^{4/}		379,052	
Hawaii ^{5/}	700,000		534,621	8,190	165,379	23,212
Puerto Rico ^{5/}	815,000		805,338	113,869	9,662	22,244
Virgin Islands ^{5/}	6,100		6,093		7	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	980,000	22,771	0	0
Cuba	3,387,582	3,262	3,297,227	375,129	93,617	99
Other foreign countries	279,304	2,517	209,494	60,876	72,327	1,704
Total	9,231,279	5,779	8,055,855	580,835	1,181,203 ^{6/}	47,259
Details of other foreign countries						
Guatemala	86,867	509	44,403	9,183	42,973	661
Dominican Republic	86,831	854	73,007	8,496	14,678	265
Costa Rica	66,266	75	53,124	15,920	13,217	10
Paraguay	15,628	1,069	16,006	11,563	691	0
Uruguay	8,005	0	7,240	0	765	765
Netherlands	4,359	0	4,359	4,359	0	0
China	4,253	0	4,253	4,253	0	0
Yama	4,253	0	4,253	4,253	0	0
Costa Rica	1,123	0	1,123	1,123	0	0
Canada	766	0	766	766	0	0
United Kingdom	626	10	636	636	0	0
Belgium	221	0	221	221	0	0
British Guiana	102	0	99	99	3	3
Hong Kong	4	0	4	4	0	0
Total	279,304	2,517	209,494 ^{7/}	60,876	72,327	1,704

LIQUID SUGAR^{8/}

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,947,172	23,386
Dominican Republic	830,894	830,894	0
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

Quota exempt sugar entered under Section 212(4); Cuban for feed, 25,671; for re-export, 46,945; Mexican food feed, 3,054; for reexport, 235; total, 75,905.

These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar actually estimated; (b) all other sugar entered or authorized for entry through November 12, 1958. ^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 15,030; Philippines, 2,463; Dominican Republic, 9; total, 17,502.

Estimated

Despite declaration of deficit the full basic quotas are available as follows: Hawaii, 1,102,988; Puerto Rico, 1,153,314; Virgin Islands, 15,727.

Applications being held pending availability of quota; Cuba, 2,987; Netherlands, 52; Hong Kong, 25; and Canada, 641. ^{7/} Under Section 212(1), charges to quotas include the first 10 tons entered by each country except Costa Rica. ^{8/} 14,780 tons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 14.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States, September 1958

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
<u>Hundredweight, refined equivalent</u>					
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	109448		8125		117573
ME	66254		1340		67594
MASS	500200		11418		511618
N H	27756				27756
R I	42692		1875		44567
VT	20655		8000		28655
TOTAL	767005		30758		797763
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	708611		58293		766904
N Y	1482840	10005	113964		1606809
PENN	933147	6618	378187	25	1317977
TOTAL	3124598	16623	550444	25	3691690
N CENTRAL					
ILL	699639	742423	12106	11057	1465225
IND	294372	111834	18917		425123
IOWA	61095	161144	1540	5	223784
KAN	71161	104162			175323
MICH	281453	266102	18154	40	565749
MINN	37635	178560			216195
MO	288146	128071			416217
NEBR	35696	110956			146652
N DAK	617	38179			38796
OHIO	753372	112448	16670	20	882510
S DAK	1246	38365			39611
WISC	144639	197701		435	342775
TOTAL	2669071	2189945	67387	11557	4937960
SOUTHERN					
ALA	268082				268082
ARK	98360				98360
DEL	18575		900		19475
D C	45226		6800		52026
FLA	119759		179516	6571	305846
GA	328914		20011		348925
KY	191775		37825	4875	234475
LA	326584		6287	523	333394
MD	301514		39131		340645
MISS	208082		11887		219969
N C	306795		58789		365584
OKLA	100896	26150			127046
S C	148417		20175		168592
TENN	286289		1290	600	288179
TEXAS	593553	124937	10304	5319	734113
VA	222718		86979		309697
W VA	138559	350	6192		145101
TOTAL	3704098	151437	486086	17888	4359509
WESTERN					
ARIZ	30335	23226			53561
CALI	624812	936150	29000		1589962
COLO	10464	113235			123699
IDAHO	6378	52749			59127
MONT	565	42001			42566
NEV	6176	3666			9842
N MEX	15755	19701			35456
ORE	67445	121316	8400		197161
UTAH	7657	89395			97052
WASH	73674	210763	5700		290137
WYO	599	13595			14194
TOTAL	843860	1625797	43100		2512757
GRAND TOTAL	11108632	3983802	1177775	29470	16299679

Table 15.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States, Third quarter 1958

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
<u>Hundredweight, refined equivalent</u>					
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	320842		23437		344279
ME	201433		4230		205663
MASS	1285047		38080		1323127
N H	100717				100717
R I	132592		2925		135517
VT	64634		24000		88634
TOTAL	2105265		92672		2197937
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	1982099		198494		2180593
N Y	3994850	44030	432695		4471575
PENN	2690530	20638	1009474	50	3720692
TOTAL	8667479	64668	1640663	50	10372860
N CENTRAL					
ILL	2072239	2288396	35104	108050	4503789
IND	886079	367030	20766	9	1273884
IOWA	191605	491400	9760	5	692770
KAN	222771	291108		1	513880
MICH	718880	906110	129774	80	1754844
MINN	107767	674801			782568
MO	874689	375311	1200	11	1251211
NEBR	114796	306821		2	421619
N DAK	754	138695			139449
OHIO	2031466	370126	96721	123	2498436
S DAK	4165	118170			122335
WISC	437468	593498	640	7035	1038641
TOTAL	7662679	6921466	293965	115316	14993426
SOUTHERN					
ALA	865479			3	865482
ARK	364689	8000		302	372991
DEL	56478		5100	2	61580
D C	138479		25830		164309
FLA	360950		505780	27822	894552
GA	1144378		215940		1360318
KY	686141	3609	38884	14806	743440
LA	1040231		7277	22328	1069836
MD	929941		151995		1081936
MISS	673523		11887	142	685552
N C	971466		187122		1158588
OKLA	376575	92209	65	300	469149
S C	485537		75531		561068
TENN	927306		5513	5400	938219
TEXAS	1863112	411053	29568	14982	2318715
VA	674649		291567	2	966218
W VA	377056	350	37240		414646
TOTAL	11935990	515221	1589299	86089	14126599
WESTERN					
ARIZ	97985	60192			158177
CALI	2295492	3341780	48100		5685372
COLO	29272	314859		7	344138
IDAHO	18272	144726			162998
MONT	5707	124336			130043
NEV	19575	11981			31556
N MEX	45976	66290			112266
ORE	229376	330667	48350		608393
UTAH	21134	233261			254395
WASH	228066	590515	41363		859944
WYO	2685	38267			40952
TOTAL	2993540	5256874	137813	7	8388234
GRAND TOTAL	33364953	12758229	3754412	201462	50079056

Table 16.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by States, January-September 1957 and 1958

Thousands hundredweight, refined equivalent

	Beet processors		Cane sugar refiners		Importers of D.C.sugar		Mainland cane sugar mills		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
New England										
Connecticut			863	898	43	51	1	1	907	950
Maine			522	518	3	8			525	526
Massachusetts			3,614	3,700	102	109	*	*	3,716	3,809
New Hampshire			263	266	1	*			264	266
Rhode Island			398	382	9	23			407	405
Vermont			171	170	57	65			228	235
Total			5,831	5,934	215	256	1	1	6,047	6,191
Mid-Atlantic										
New Jersey			5,347	5,414	467	560			5,814	5,974
New York	29	195	11,786	11,445	1,238	1,066			13,053	12,706
Pennsylvania	11	95	7,456	7,358	1,979	2,265	*	*	9,446	9,718
Total	40	290	24,589	24,217	3,684	3,891	*	*	28,313	28,398
North Central										
Illinois	5,947	6,102	5,230	5,195	53	89	249	205	11,479	11,591
Indiana	653	894	2,227	2,154	24	26	9	1	2,913	3,075
Iowa	1,069	1,132	540	498	3	39	5	*	1,617	1,669
Kansas	643	651	569	585		3	4	1	1,216	1,240
Michigan	1,890	1,985	1,964	1,990	235	238	7	30	4,096	4,243
Minnesota	1,524	1,517	324	350	1	9	1		1,850	1,876
Missouri	877	915	2,024	2,237		4	5	4	2,906	3,160
Nebraska	876	827	315	289		2	2	3	1,193	1,121
North Dakota	271	287	7	3	2				280	290
Ohio	578	897	5,157	5,280	131	187	3	2	5,869	6,366
South Dakota	288	282	19	18		1			307	301
Wisconsin	1,317	1,313	1,025	1,054	12	9	60	37	2,414	2,413
Total	15,933	16,802	19,401	19,653	461	607	345	283	36,140	37,345
Southern										
Alabama			1,894	2,240			15	9	1,909	2,249
Arkansas	24	35	851	897		1	*	*	875	933
Delaware			131	148	4	15		*	135	163
Dist. of Columbia			412	378	49	95			461	473
Florida			927	1,015	1,493	1,709	88	70	2,508	2,794
Georgia			3,291	3,364	465	477	1	1	3,757	3,842
Kentucky	3	13	1,536	1,813	61	71	26	29	1,626	1,926
Louisiana			2,647	2,721	2	7	60	58	2,709	2,786
Maryland			2,571	2,552	367	379		*	2,938	2,931
Mississippi			1,812	1,770		12	10	1	1,822	1,783
North Carolina			2,299	2,485	778	613	*	*	3,077	3,098
Oklahoma	245	245	830	951		*		1	1,076	1,197
South Carolina			1,214	1,229	124	145	*	*	1,338	1,374
Tennessee			2,279	2,549	10	19	*	11	2,289	2,579
Texas	880	1,064	4,758	4,985	244	161	49	18	5,931	6,228
Virginia			1,573	1,637	623	662	*	*	2,196	2,300
West Virginia		*	755	809	56	73			811	882
Total	1,152	1,358	29,780	31,543	4,276	4,439	250	198	35,458	37,538
Western										
Arizona	169	162	230	248			1		400	410
California	6,552	7,294	5,606	4,665	140	113	2	3	12,300	12,075
Colorado	696	715	76	76			*	*	772	791
Idaho	259	264	37	41					296	305
Montana	266	272	15	14				*	281	286
Nevada	22	30	52	48					74	78
New Mexico	150	169	97	118					247	287
Oregon	854	832	567	497	62	83			1,483	1,412
Utah	507	486	58	56					565	542
Washington	1,315	1,294	594	561	90	108			1,999	1,963
Wyoming	91	89	6	6					97	95
Total	10,881	11,607	7,338	6,330	292	304	3	3	18,514	18,244
Grand total	28,006	30,057	86,939	87,677	8,928	9,497	599	485	124,472	127,716

* Less than 500 hundredweight

Table 17. -Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) ^{1/}					
	Raw cane			Refined cane, quoted wholesale		
	N.Y. duty paid	World fas, Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1953-57 monthly av.	6.13	3.71	8.79	8.64	8.61	8.72
1956 monthly av.	6.09	3.48	8.77	8.60	8.58	8.75
1957 monthly av.	6.24	5.16	9.15	8.95	8.82	9.12
1957						
November	6.12	3.63	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
December	6.15	3.87	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
1958						
January	6.15	3.74	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
February	6.15	3.55	9.15	8.95	8.70	9.10
March	6.03	3.42	9.15	8.95	8.78	9.10
April	6.21	3.45	9.15	8.95	8.85	9.10
May	6.29	3.47	9.24	9.13	9.03	9.28
June	6.27	3.42	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30
July	6.28	3.50	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30
August	6.28	3.46	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30
September	6.37	3.48	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.30
October	5.47	3.41	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.30
12-month av.	6.23	3.53	9.24	9.05	8.86	9.20

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued)			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale			Refined retail
	Eastern	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	U.S. average
	Cents per pound			
1953-57 monthly av.	8.52	8.41	8.62	10.62
1956 monthly av.	8.52	8.38	8.65	10.57
1957 monthly av.	8.63	8.62	9.02	11.03
1957				
November	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
December	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
1958				
January	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
February	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.12
March	8.50	8.58	9.00	11.10
April	8.65	8.65	9.00	11.14
May	8.65	8.83	9.18	11.16
June	8.65	8.85	9.20	11.30
July	8.65	8.85	9.20	11.34
August	8.65	8.85	9.20	11.38
September	8.65	8.65	9.20	11.38
October	8.65	8.65	9.20	11.38
12-month av.	8.59	8.66	9.10	11.21 ^{2/}

	Production and month-end stocks refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1953-57 monthly av.	504	159	272 ^{3/}	801
1956 monthly av.	528	163	281 ^{3/}	816
1957 monthly av.	504	169	296 ^{3/}	800
1957				
November	446	571	295	1,031
December	441	479	265 ^{3/}	1,234
1958				
January	476	205	278	1,351
February	429	31	257	1,244
March	457	5	268	1,065
April	516	31	276	960
May	508	73	277	856
June	539	54	270	704
July	597	31	278	508
August	587	16	272	282
September	567	104	245	174
October 4/	550	603	251	581
12-month av.	509	184	269	832

^{1/} Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price and allowances in specific areas are being made. (See Sugar Reports No. 55, page 4). ^{2/} 11-month average. ^{3/} Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included. ^{4/} Preliminary.



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Commodity Stabilization Service
Sugar Division
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